

State of Wisconsin

2006 Report on Homeland Security in the State of Wisconsin



Governor's Homeland Security Council

September 8, 2006



State of Wisconsin
Homeland Security Council

JIM DOYLE
Governor

MAJ GEN AL WILKENING
Homeland Security Advisor

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September 8, 2006

Dear Governor Doyle:

Preparing Wisconsin for any security threat, from terrorism to natural disasters, is a vital and ongoing priority for our state. By its very nature, this work is never finished – but Wisconsin has made tremendous progress since the creation of the Homeland Security Council and now stands at a high state of readiness.

From avian flu to natural disasters like the tornadoes that devastated Stoughton and other communities, Wisconsin must be prepared for a wide variety of threats. Over the past year, state, local, and federal agencies have worked together to upgrade and expand both our planning and resources to deal with these threats.

Hurricane Katrina demonstrated the vital importance of making sure that preparedness plans are constantly updated and are suitable for even large scale emergencies. Over the past year, local and state agencies across the state have worked diligently to upgrade their readiness, including identifying special needs populations, improving coordination between federal, state, local agencies and private sector, developing mass evacuation plans, regional planning and use of National Guard forces.

In addition, state agencies worked with local and federal counterparts to hold special training and exercises, and promote educational campaigns to keep our citizens informed on how they can protect themselves and their families.

This annual report outlines some of the major accomplishments made by state agencies this past year to ensure our preparedness measures are at the highest level. We have also incorporated lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina and the measures the state has taken in the last year to ensure we are prepared.

As the nation approaches the 5th anniversary of the September 11 attacks, it is critical that we continue to enhance our efforts to protect our state and our citizens from known and unknown threats to the maximum extent possible. There is—and always will be, in the homeland security business—more work to be done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Albert H. Wilkening'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Major General Albert Wilkening
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor

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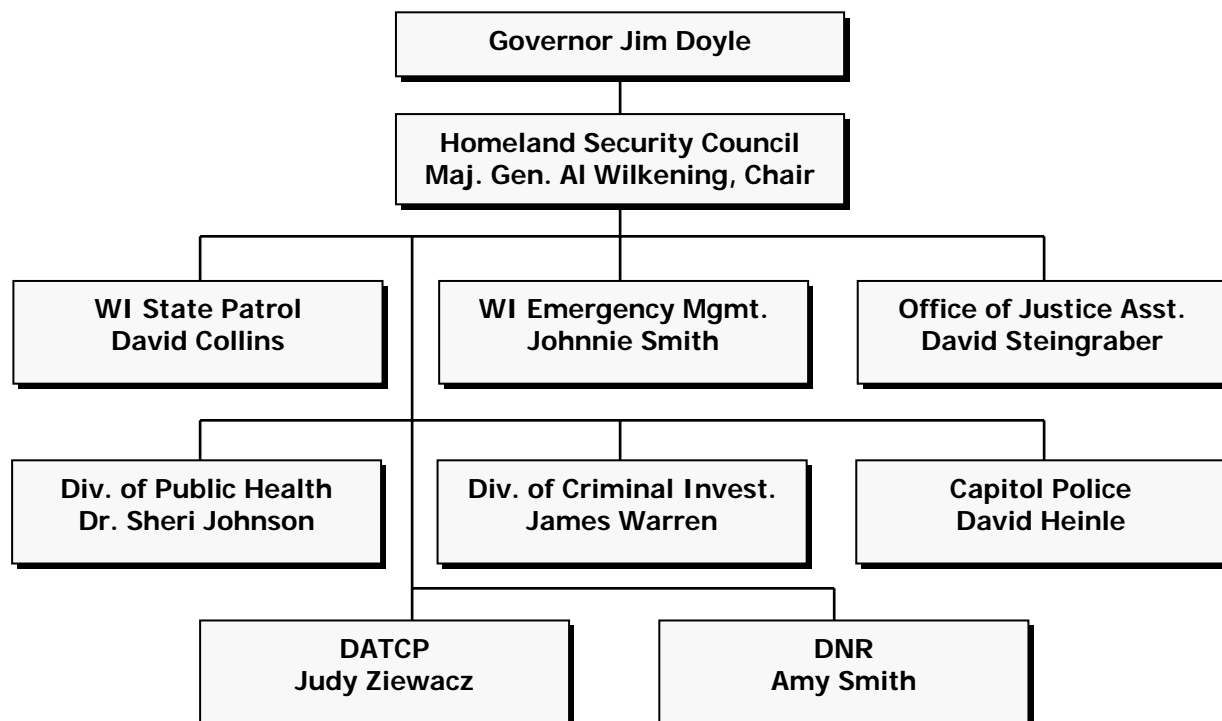
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Wisconsin Homeland Security Council

Wisconsin's overall homeland security mission is assigned to the Governor's Homeland Security Council to ensure that our state remains prepared for emergencies and disasters. The Council is lead by Major General Al Wilkening, the Adjutant General of Wisconsin, who serves as Homeland Security Advisor. General Wilkening and the Council coordinate various homeland security related programs and functions that have been assigned to appropriate existing state agencies.

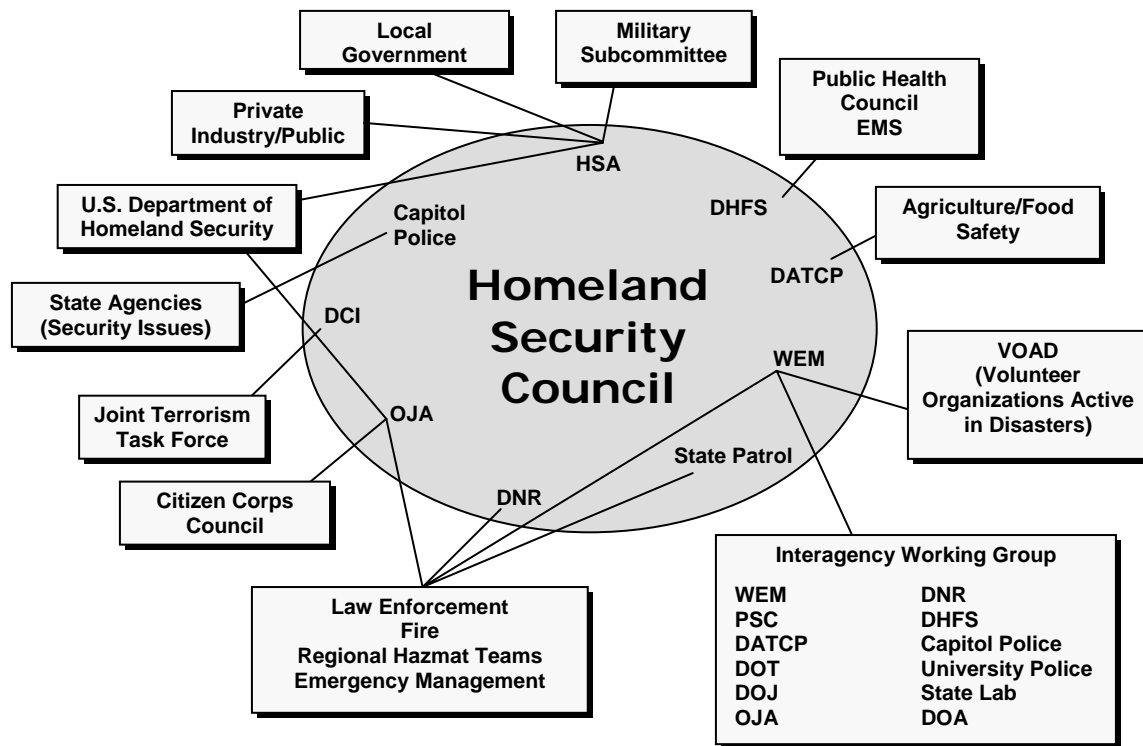
In March 2003, Governor Doyle signed an executive order establishing the Governor's Homeland Security Council. Membership of the Council originally included representatives from the Office of Justice Assistance, Wisconsin State Patrol, Wisconsin Emergency Management, Department of Health and Family Services, Department of Justice, and Capitol Police. In March 2006, Governor Doyle issued an executive order to expand the council to include members from the Department of Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to help ensure water quality and food safety concerns are adequately addressed.

Governor's Homeland Security Council



The Council's duties include improving coordination between federal, state, and local agencies and making sure Wisconsin is able to help prevent and respond to any potential threat. This includes ensuring our first responders are properly equipped and trained, securing Homeland Security funding, and providing public education materials to our citizens to keep them informed. Council members are tasked with working closely with assigned agencies or groups to gather information about homeland security related projects and areas of concern.

Homeland Security Working Group Outreach



A vital role of the Homeland Security Council is active outreach and coordination with other local, state and federal agencies, as well as volunteer organizations and private sector business and industry. This formal approach to effective interagency collaboration was not present in Wisconsin until the Homeland Security Council was established in 2003.

Homeland Security Funding

Wisconsin's Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) award application for Federal Fiscal Year 2006 (FFY 06) gained high marks from a national peer review panel. The overall application, submitted by the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) in March, was ranked in the top 25 percent of all state submissions by the panel and several of the state's investments scored in the top 15 percent of all submissions. The state's FFY 06 HSGP award of \$24.4 million, which was received in May, funds five grant programs. See chart on page 18.

Overall, federal homeland security funding to Wisconsin decreased in the past year because allocation formulas were changed to risk-based assessments by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Funding for Wisconsin's largest population center increased substantially, however, as Milwaukee County and four surrounding counties benefited from new DHS emphasis on Urban Area Security.

Homeland Security Grants

- State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) — \$ 8,710,000
- Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) — \$ 8,570,000 (allocated to the UASI region that includes the City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee, Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee, and Racine Counties)
- Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) — \$ 6,330,000
- Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) — \$464,660 (allocated to the Cities of Milwaukee and Madison)
- Citizen Corps Program (CCP) — \$356,198

Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) Funding

The Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), which includes the City of Milwaukee, along with Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Washington, and Waukesha Counties, received \$8.57 million in FFY 06. This represents an increase of more than a third over last year's allocation of \$6.325 million. The UASI worked closely with the state in developing its application and its spending plan complements the state plan. The UASI proposes to allocate funding across the following investments, many of which represent continuing efforts:

- Continued Implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) — \$265,000
- Enhance Urban Area and State Task Forces — \$754,000
- Strengthen Medical Surge Capacity in Milwaukee Urban Area and State — \$907,000
- Enhance Mass Prophylaxis Capacity and Capability — \$485,000
- Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities — \$735,561
- Enhancement of Volunteer Participation — \$642,000
- Enhance Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosion (CBRNE) Detection and Response — \$729,869
- Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capability — \$2,606,000
- Milwaukee UASI Expanded Regional Collaboration Initiative — \$303,070
- Enhancement of Critical Infrastructure Throughout the Urban Area — \$717,000

Bioterrorism

Federal preparedness funding to the Department of Health and Family Services Division of Public Health will decrease in FFY 06. Funding for public health activities from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will be \$12,682,964, down from \$14,975,480 in FFY 05—a 15 percent decrease. Funding for hospital activities from the Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) will be \$8,588,953, down from \$8,799,529 from FFY 05—a decrease of two percent. Please refer to the attached charts on pages 18 and 19 for total funding received by DHFS over the course of the CDC and HRSA preparedness grants from the beginning of these preparedness grant programs.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a standardized, nationwide approach for federal, state and local governments to coordinate their efforts to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. NIMS includes a set of core concepts, principles, terminology and technologies that include the Incident Command System (ICS), multi-agency coordination, unified command, training and resource management. More than 30,000 Wisconsin first responders, as well as state and local officials, have completed the NIMS required training.

Additionally Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Office of Justice Assistance have established a NIMS Advisory Group to assist state agencies and local and tribal jurisdictions in achieving NIMS compliance. This group, consisting of representatives from local law enforcement, fire and EMS, state agencies, tribal government, the Wisconsin Emergency Management Association (WEMA) and the Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) has focused on three target areas: outreach, compliance, and data collection. The outreach efforts include providing NIMS information sessions to local units of government, creating a state NIMS Web site, and establishing an e-mail site for NIMS-related questions. The state will achieve compliance through self-certification in FFY 06. A compliance data form was developed to allow the state to gather information about the degree of NIMS compliance that has been achieved at the local level.

Exercise & Training

As equipment needs are being met, training and exercising continues to be at the forefront. The State of Wisconsin is committed to making sure our first responders receive training and participate in exercises to prepare for a wide variety of threats.

- Since 9-11, Wisconsin Emergency Management has provided over 2,000 emergency management training courses throughout the state. First responders representing fire, law enforcement, EMS, emergency management, local government and volunteer groups have participated in courses ranging from Terrorism Awareness, to Emergency Operations Center Training with a special focus on the Incident Command System (ICS). Last year, 7,381 first responders participated in over 300 courses sponsored by WEM.
- Since September 11, 2001, local and state agencies have conducted 339 exercises to test their all-hazards emergency plans, including response to terrorist attacks. More than 20,000 people have participated in these exercises. In 2005, 4,276 people participated in 84 all-hazards exercises. The full-scale Prairie Island Nuclear Generating

Plant exercise from early this summer, as well as the Milwaukee City/County Mass Evacuation exercise last fall, are just two examples of highly successful state, county, municipal and interstate exercise coordination.

Citizen Training and Public Education

Red Cross

As demonstrated during the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, volunteers are an important and integral emergency response resource. Since October 2005, Wisconsin Emergency Management has coordinated with Red Cross chapters in the state to recruit and train 2,100 additional Red Cross Volunteers — more than double the state's goal and a major step forward in Wisconsin's disaster preparedness efforts.

Citizen Corps

Wisconsin Citizen Corps programs serve to enhance individual and community capabilities to respond to and recover from local disaster and emergencies. In 2005, the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance combined a \$252,000 federal Citizen Corps grant with other Homeland Security funds to support local Citizen Corps and state-sponsored Citizen Corps programs. These programs include:

- READY (Responding to Emergencies and Disasters with Youth) initiative
- CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) training
- SERT (School Emergency Response Teams) training
- WisTAP (Wisconsin Terrorism Awareness and Prevention) program

The following local Citizen Corps programs received 2005 grant awards:

- Bayfield County Citizen Corps
- Brown County Citizen Corps
- Dane County Citizen Corps
- Dodge County Citizen Corps
- Grant County Citizen Corps
- South Central Wisconsin Citizen Corps (Green, Rock and Walworth Counties)
- Kewaunee County Citizen Corps
- West Central Wisconsin Citizen Corps (La Crosse and Jackson Counties)
- Outagamie County Citizen Corps
- Ozaukee County Citizen Corps
- City of Phillips Citizen Corps
- Southeastern Wisconsin Citizen Corps (Racine and Kenosha Counties)
- Winnebago County Citizen Corps

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

Community Emergency Response Team training educates citizens on disasters and emergencies that may impact their community. CERT training includes basic disaster response, fire safety, search and rescue, and first aid.

Since September 2005, Wisconsin has supported 32 CERT classes throughout the state. Approximately 640 volunteers have received CERT training, bringing the total of trained volunteers to approximately 1,440 statewide. All classes are hosted and managed locally and are generally associated with local Citizen Corps programs. Again, these volunteers are equipped to play an essential role in the event of any small scale or large scale emergency.

Critical Infrastructure and Sectors

Critical infrastructure in Wisconsin is discussed in terms of Homeland Security sectors within this report. In order to gain a broad statewide perspective, OJA established a multi-disciplinary working group consisting of state and federal agencies responsible for—or with knowledge of—the different infrastructure sectors. This working group conducted a critical infrastructure assessment, applying a sound, objective methodology to identify, prioritize and reduce the risk to the state's most critical infrastructure. This effort focuses the state's planning and provides the basis for resource allocation.

The Buffer Zone Protection Plan (BZPP)

BZPP provides federal grant funding to protect and secure areas surrounding critical infrastructure and key resource sites. Twenty-two sites in Wisconsin were listed in the Department of Homeland Security's national list of critical assets in 2005. Assessments have been completed for all of the 2005 sites and \$1.1 million in federal grant funds have been distributed to support enhancements to security and emergency response capabilities at those sites. The list includes specific Wisconsin facilities, such as nuclear power plants, chemical facilities and large sports and commercial venues.

Emergency Services Sector

This sector details program areas affecting preparedness, response and recovery capabilities that are specific to the State of Wisconsin. These programs are refined and enhanced to meet emerging threats and general emergency management needs.

Interoperability Communications

In May 2006, the State Interoperability Executive Council (SIEC) provisionally approved a draft *Technical Plan to Support Statewide Interoperability* and made the plan available for public comment. The long-term vision of the plan is to develop a statewide communications system that builds on existing local communications and allows emergency responders from different communities to talk to one another during an emergency.

In July and August the SIEC held three public listening sessions around the state in order to provide an opportunity for discussion of the plan. Following the public comment period, the SIEC plans to revise the draft and finalize the plan by October. The SIEC is also currently working on a draft operational plan that will propose objectives related to governance, training, exercising, and operational standards to support communications interoperability.

Nearly \$6 million in Homeland Security funds have been distributed this year to upgrade or replace more than 10,000 emergency responder radios and other equipment across the

state. These upgrades enable responders to communicate with one another via shared mutual aid frequencies. The grants also supported mutual aid frequency transmission equipment for dozens of communities that did not have that capability. An additional \$2.5 million will be distributed by year end 2006.

Emergency Planning

Wisconsin Emergency Management is coordinating the conversion of the State Emergency Operations Plan to follow the National Response Plan. All current annexes will follow the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). In addition, templates are being developed for county and municipal governments to follow suit. The ESFs that are finalized include ESF 2 (Communications), ESF 5 (Emergency Management), ESF 10 (Hazardous Materials) and ESF 15 (External Communications). In addition, the Basic Plan is also completed. All other ESFs will be finalized by Jan. 1, 2007.

Evacuation Planning

The City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County and the other eight counties in Wisconsin's Southeast Region conducted an exercise in fall of 2005 to identify the specific requirements of comprehensive mass evacuation and shelter plans. This exercise led to a commitment by all participants, supported by state and federal agencies, to complete these plans within the next several months. The completion of these plans in April 2006 established planning guidance for the other metropolitan areas and counties throughout Wisconsin. This guidance addresses special needs populations, identifies specific roles and responsibilities, provides for primary and secondary evacuation routes, identifies sheltering requirements and if necessary can accommodate the evacuation of hundreds of thousands of residents.

This guidance has been distributed statewide and is the foundation for ongoing planning efforts at the county and municipal levels.

Regional Planning

Wisconsin Emergency Management adopted a Regional approach to catastrophic planning based on the six WEM regions. This involves planning to improve regional response capabilities. The regional planning concept is institutionalized throughout Wisconsin and reflects development of specialty fire and law enforcement teams, state emergency support teams and the state and local public health community.

Mutual Aid Box Alarm System

The Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) enables local fire and EMS units to respond in support of a requesting jurisdiction more effectively and with the appropriate capabilities and resources. Legislation authorizing MABAS was signed into law by the Governor in April of 2006. WEM is now working with local fire and EMS to formally establish MABAS divisions on both the regional and statewide levels.

Regional Task Force Teams

Real progress has been made during the past year in training and equipping the multi-dimensional Task Force Teams. The formalized regional response approach combines assets and personnel from several communities to make up each of four regional teams. The teams are: Milwaukee and Waukesha (Task Force 1), Madison, Janesville, Beloit and La Crosse (Task Force 2), Green Bay, Appleton, Neenah-Menasha and Oshkosh (Task Force 3) and Eau Claire, Rhinelander and Superior (Task Force 4).

Response matrixes have been developed related to the specific components of task force assignments should a catastrophic event occur as the result of natural phenomena, technological or man made events. Development of the operations plan is underway and all four Task Force Teams will be fully operational and response-capable by July 1, 2007.

Operations level training is underway and, upon completion of the final technician level training, task force responders will be proficient in dealing with all levels of structural collapse situations, confined space rescue, high and low angle rope rescue operations and trench rescue.

REACT Center

The Homeland Security Training Program at the Wisconsin Regional Emergency All Climate Training Center (REACT) will be the training arm of the Homeland Security program in Wisconsin. The training center is a unique, collaborative effort between the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA) National Counter Drug Training program and the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance Homeland Security program. Through the acquisition of all hazards specialized training courses, the REACT Center is attempting to move state responders toward a national system of emergency and disaster management as outlined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, NIMS, and the national preparedness goals established by the Department of Homeland Security. In addition to the new courses, the REACT Homeland Security Program staff is in the process of updating Wisconsin's Terrorism Regional Response Team Training curricula to adhere to national standards as set forth by DHS.

The Homeland Security program's goal is to develop a cadre of highly trained and highly motivated responders from every response discipline that can rise to the challenges that may face Wisconsin. Through development and implementation of training courses that are multi-hazard and multi-disciplinary, the REACT Center will assure that the goals of safety, incident stabilization and property and environmental conservation will be achievable as the State of Wisconsin moves forward into a new era of response.

The REACT Center planning and design team have approved designs of the high-risk entry facility, collapse building structure and additional training aids that will be used for training. Groundbreaking will take place in the near future and training will take place using the newly constructed buildings at the REACT Center as early as this fall.

Wisconsin Statewide Intelligence Center (WSIC)

The Wisconsin Statewide Intelligence Center provides a capability to analyze and review a full spectrum of homeland security intelligence data vetted through various local, state and federal law enforcement and support agencies. One of the early goals of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security was to promote the establishment of Intelligence Fusion Centers in every state in the country. In 2006, WSIC began operations to assist in information gathering, intelligence dissemination and effective exchanges between law enforcement and other appropriate agencies. Although counter-terrorism is the primary concern of the WSIC, the fusion center operates as an "all crimes, all hazards, all events" intelligence center.

State Emergency Operations Center

Remodeling of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was completed in 2005. Additional upgrades have been completed. WEM has added high-speed Internet ports to the

workstations to allow external access to the Internet for all EOC users. This feature allows Virtual Private Network (VPN) access so users can work directly with their agency office networks while operating from the EOC. An additional enhancement provides for live feeds from more than 130 Wisconsin Department of Transportation cameras located at critical highway intersections in southern Wisconsin. This provides for real-time evaluation of any issue that impacts this critical resource.

E-Sponder Software

An important enhancement to the state EOC was addition of E-Sponder (Critical Incident Management Systems CIMS) software. This software will allow first responders, county, tribal, and state agency emergency managers to manage an emergency or event by tracking resources and sharing information. E-Sponder is available via the Internet, which makes it easy to access. WEM purchased the software with a Homeland Security grant. The total price including software, hardware, installation, customization, and training was approximately \$500,000.

There is no cost to state and local agencies to use the software. Approximately 300 people have registered in E-Sponder, and Wisconsin Emergency Management has begun training the counties, tribes, state agencies and first responders. The goal is to install the software in all county emergency management offices and within all state agencies.

Public Health Sector

Preparing for and responding to public health emergencies and disasters requires close partnerships between the public and private health organizations and facilities in leveraging available resources. In Wisconsin, the Department of Health and Family Services has effectively taken the lead in ensuring collaborative efforts statewide.

Public Health Preparedness

- On January 18, 2006, Governor Doyle convened a Health Care Facilities Stakeholders Summit in Madison to focus on the emergency planning and evacuation of our state's health care facilities. Since that time, officials with the Division of Public Health have held a number of meetings with representatives from hospitals, nursing homes, first responders (fire, law enforcement, EMS) and other members of the health care community to develop a policy on the evacuation of healthcare facilities. Improvements have been made in surge capacity, triage and treatment, management of infectious disease cases, registration and credentialing, decontamination, mental health, and establishing regional caches of pharmaceutical supplies.
- Disaster preparedness discussions have been held with representatives from the blind/visually impaired, deaf and hard of hearing communities at meetings of the Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and Council on Blindness. Individual preparedness checklists have also been translated into Braille.
- Disaster Human Services Project staff have met with members of the Community Coalition to develop strategies for counties to meet the needs of individuals with special needs and address the Governor's directive to identify individuals with special needs. These strategies will be distributed to county human service/social service agencies, public health and emergency management upon final approval by the coalition.

- DHFS staff has conducted training for county human services staff on topics including incident command, ethical decision-making, crisis counseling and tabletop exercises that specifically focus on responding to the special needs of individuals including the disabled, elderly, and culturally diverse groups.
- Project staff conducted training throughout the state, in collaboration with the Division of Public Health, addressing the psychosocial needs of individuals in the event of the need to open mass clinics.
- DHFS will hold its fourth annual Statewide Partners Conference on Public Health and Hospital Emergency Preparedness in La Crosse on September 11 and 12, 2006. This year's conference will focus on the theme "Preparing Through Information Exchange." This conference is designed primarily for staff from state and local health departments, tribal health agencies, local hospitals, public health and hospital preparedness regions, state and local emergency management agencies, state and local public health and hospital laboratories, and other staff from partner agencies with an interest in preparing the Wisconsin health system for public health emergencies.
- DHFS Human Services staff has collaborated with Milwaukee County and the other counties in the Southeast Region to devolve guidelines for special needs groups during mass evacuations. These guidelines are being used as templates in developing mass evacuation plans for special needs populations throughout the rest of the state.

Laboratory Capabilities

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH), the state's lead terrorism and emergency response laboratory, has been selected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to be the first state public health laboratory and only second laboratory in the United States to perform antiviral drug resistance testing for influenza. Until now this testing method has only been available at the CDC. Having the ability to test for antiviral drug resistance is a vital element in Wisconsin's and the nation's preparedness for regular seasonal influenza and the potential for pandemic influenza. Governor Doyle called the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene "CDC North," when he announced the new program at the state's Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Summit on March 15, 2006, in Madison.

The WSLH has been identified and funded by CDC and the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services as a Level One laboratory for testing clinical samples for chemical weapons of mass destruction. WSLH is one of ten state public health laboratories in the nation to be designated as a Level One laboratory. Wisconsin's lab will provide expanded capabilities to the citizens of Wisconsin, while also serving as a surge capacity laboratory for the CDC in the event of a large chemical exposure in the United States.

The WSLH provides on-going educational opportunities and a communications network for members of the Wisconsin Laboratory Response Network (WLRN), comprised of more than 130 hospital and clinical laboratories throughout the state. During the past year, WSLH held four exercises for WLRN members to assess proficiency in microbiological testing in their laboratories and also the packaging and shipping of biological and chemical emergency response samples to the WSLH. The exercises provided an opportunity for WLRN labs to practice the emergency response protocols included in the *Wisconsin Emergency Response Guide for Clinical Laboratories*, the *Bench Guide for Bioterrorism Agents* and the *Packaging and Shipping Manual for Laboratory Emergency Response* (all developed and distributed by WSLH).

In the Spring of 2006, the WSLH held six regional meetings for WLRN members across the state. This year's day-long sessions included updates on chemical emergency response, in-depth discussions on laboratory issues related to pandemic influenza response, and a case study learning module on the priority bioterrorism agent *Francisella tularensis*.

Pandemic Influenza

On March 15, 2006, Governor Doyle convened Wisconsin's Pandemic Readiness Summit to dedicate Wisconsin's efforts in preparing for a potential influenza pandemic. The Governor signed an agreement with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to conduct an exercise to test Wisconsin's preparedness plan within nine months. The exercise was held September 8 in Madison.

The Department of Natural Resources and DATCP have increased their surveillance sampling for wild and domestic birds for Avian Influenza.

In addition, Governor Doyle established the Avian Influenza Coordination Team comprised of various state agencies to develop strategies for this potential threat. These agencies include the Department of Health and Family Services; Department of Natural Resources; Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Wisconsin Emergency Management; and the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene.

Air and Water Sector

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is the lead state agency responsible for protecting vital air and water resources statewide. Actions undertaken provide for the safety, quality and continued availability of these essential elements in support of public health and safety.

Protecting Our Air

The Department of Natural Resources Air Management Program continues to participate in the BioWatch Program, an early-warning system designed to detect the release of biological agents in the air through a comprehensive protocol of monitoring and laboratory analysis. Each of DNR's five regions has personnel available to provide technical assistance to other first responders in taking air samples to analyze them for any contaminants.

The Air Management Program also issues Air Quality Advisories to notify the public of particle pollution (PM_{2.5}) or ozone, or both, when monitored values reach an unhealthy level for sensitive groups (the elderly, children, persons with a heart or lung condition) for one or both pollutants. This year, the Air Management Program achieved a significant milestone by initiating a year-round air quality health advisories program to alert the public to particle pollution (fine particulate matter, or PM_{2.5}), expanding the current seasonal (summertime) air quality health advisories issued for ozone. As part of this initiative, a new air quality monitoring data web site was developed with interactive maps showing real-time air quality by county.

Protecting Our Water

The Department of Natural Resources also protects public health and safety by ensuring that the integrity of groundwater resources is protected, and that public and community water systems meet water quality standards.

The DNR, in cooperation with other agencies including the Department of Health and Family Services and the State Laboratory of Hygiene, developed and distributed emergency water testing kits to local governments throughout the state for use in detecting water contamination. Over 200 emergency sampling kits have been strategically placed around the state at municipal drinking water systems, emergency management offices, tribal offices, regional public health offices, DNR offices, and at Wisconsin Rural Water Association offices. DNR is presently working with its agency partners to improve test kit sampling methods to better test water from public water systems and waste water treatment facilities that may be contaminated through a natural disaster or by an act of terrorism.

DNR also participated in dozens of tabletop exercises with municipal water utilities this year, which are designed to enhance the expertise of local authorities to plan for and act in the event of an emergency. Lessons learned from these exercises are shared with water utilities to further improve the state's ability to respond in the event of an emergency.

Food Supply Sector

Agriculture is a \$51 billion industry in Wisconsin. The state recognizes the vital importance that agriculture plays in our economy, and as such, it reinforces the importance of working to protect and secure our food supply from potential threats. To that end, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) was recently added as a member of the state Homeland Security Council (see page 1). This inclusion allows agriculture issues to be more effectively integrated into the security realm.

Protecting Our Food Supply

Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer protection has established partnerships with many private and public agencies.

- The Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture — Involves 13 Midwest states that are working on policy issues including use of GIS for agricultural emergencies, training and exercises that affect multiple states.
- Wisconsin Agriculture Resource Network — DATCP helped form this network of agriculture and government groups to facilitate an industry-wide awareness and response to an incident involving agriculture.
- Wisconsin Veterinary Corps (WVC) — This volunteer group has more than 150 members across the state that have basic training in ICS, emergency management and foreign-animal disease recognition and reporting. The WVC also is a designated Medical Reserve Corps.
- Public/Private Security — DATCP also participates in public/private security workshops and meetings to integrate these sectors in preparing for an agricultural emergency.
- Animal Emergencies — DATCP and WEM are working on a major effort to identify all tasks that would need to be conducted and all organizations (public and private/local and state) that may be able to conduct those tasks in the event of a large scale animal disease outbreak.
- Wisconsin Animal Health Emergency Management System — DATCP has established and formalized this program which brings together industry, state and federal

agencies, private veterinarians and animal caretakers to prepare for a response to an animal disease outbreak.

- Premises Registration — All livestock premises in Wisconsin are required to register with DATCP. This will expedite the state's response to a disease emergency by knowing where all susceptible animals are located.
- Toxic Response — DATCP investigates the deaths of animals from unknown causes through the activation of the Toxic Response Team. This team of experienced investigators assesses feed, soil and other areas to determine what may be the cause of an animal's death. This could be the first call for a larger scale outbreak that could impact Wisconsin.
- Exercises — DATCP has conducted a number of exercises at the state and local level to help prepare for a response to an agricultural emergency. The focus of these exercises included laboratory capacity, food safety response, continuity of operations, premises identification and quarantine. DATCP continues to train staff in ICS.

Transportation Sector

To move people and goods, Wisconsin has 111,517 miles of roads, 3,678 miles of railroad tracks, 13,600 bridges on state highways, and 135 airports along with maritime ports and other facilities. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has devised interagency and intergovernmental strategies and plans to protect the security of critical transportation systems and infrastructure throughout the state.

Transportation Security

Efforts to protect Wisconsin's transportation security include:

- The Wisconsin State Patrol's Motor Carrier Enforcement Section recently started the Security Contact Review (SCR) program. Each SCR is a thorough examination of a commercial motor carrier's security measures and is especially focused on vehicles transporting hazardous materials. The State Patrol also obtained a federal grant, valued at more than \$300,000, for equipment and training to combat the flow of drugs into the state. Besides fueling criminal activity, drugs are a source of funding for terrorist organizations. The grant was used to purchase "Mini-Buster" density detectors to help find drugs, guns and other contraband concealed in cars and trucks as well thermal imaging devices to locate hidden compartments in vehicles.
- The WisDOT Division of Motor Vehicles has implemented extensive improvements in preventing individuals from obtaining fraudulent licenses and documents. The state drivers license has a new design for greater security. Facial recognition procedures, which compare the existing file photo of the applicant with the photo of the customer completing the application, were implemented in November 2005. The photo also is compared to the entire DMV database to determine if the applicant has another DMV product under another identity. In addition, DMV has several new methods to ensure that all addresses are legitimate. DMV continues to conduct fingerprint background checks before issuing commercial driver licenses for transporting hazardous materials and for all school bus drivers who have not been licensed in Wisconsin for at least two years. DMV has a Central Office Printing facility for driver licenses and identification cards that has secure locks, safes and procedures for added security.

- Beginning May 1, 2006, the WisDOT Statewide Traffic Operations Center in Milwaukee has a single toll-free number for use by local law enforcement, highway maintenance, dispatch centers and other agencies throughout the state to report significant traffic or highway infrastructure problems. The toll-free number is staffed 24-hours a day, seven days a week to provide an effective response to highway emergencies, incidents and infrastructure problems.
- WisDOT continues to support the development of evacuation plans for 12 of Wisconsin's largest communities. These plans will provide safety and security to Wisconsin's citizens in the event of a manmade or natural disaster.
- Security enhancements continue to be added to Wisconsin's highway infrastructure, bridges and structures, maritime ports, and general aviation airports as well as enhancements to Wisconsin's transportation buildings and facilities.
- The WisDOT Bureau of Aeronautics is working with the aviation community to improve airport security, including the development of the Wisconsin Airport Security Plan that addresses emergency preparedness and response activities.

Government Sector

Wisconsin citizens fully expect their state government to continue to provide essential services regardless of the nature of an emergency or disaster. Wisconsin has made significant progress to ensure government operations will continue effectively after an emergency.

Continuity of Operations

At the direction of Governor Doyle, the Wisconsin Department of Administration has led the preparedness efforts of state agencies. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and Hurricane Katrina underscored the need for state agencies to be prepared to continue their essential operations in the event of a major natural disaster or emergency situation and to improve the protection and safety of state employees.

- Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government — Governor Doyle outlined the goals of the initiative to senior state agency management at a kickoff meeting on June 23, 2005. The initial group of nineteen state agencies completed the process of updating and improving their Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) as of July, 2006. They are now conducting training sessions for their managers and staff who are assigned to implement the plans and will then conduct exercises to learn where further improvements are necessary. Other state agencies have begun working on updating and improving their plans.
- Protecting State Employees — Knowing and actually practicing what to do in an emergency is an essential component of protecting those who work in state facilities. Beginning in 2005, the Wisconsin Department of Administration has required all state buildings with more than five employees to conduct an annual tornado drill in addition to an annual fire drill. During the April 2006 Tornado Awareness Week, more than 45,100 state employees participated in tornado drills.

Information Technology Sector

Protecting Wisconsin's information systems from cyber terrorism required an assessment and prioritization of assets, systems, networks and functions within this sector, as well as collaboration with partners in the private sector. These efforts include:

Cyber Terrorism

The Department of Administration continues to work with federal, state and local agencies and the private sector on cyber terrorism. The Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) has implemented a variety of measures in the past year to combat cyber terrorism. The Division has installed new network intrusion detection software to help DET to accurately identify, manage and eliminate network based attacks and maintain network security compliance. DET is also working on a program to proactively warn us when an internal device at any agency is acting in a malicious way by attempting to contact suspicious outside sources. In addition, as a part of the base build on servers DET installs software to provide host intrusion prevention, distributed firewall, malicious mobile code protection, operating system integrity assurance, and audit log consolidation within a single agent, allowing DET to effectively protect state assets in a comprehensive manner.

Wisconsin is also part of multiple security organizations including the Multi State Information Sharing Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) which provides a coordinated mechanism for sharing important security intelligence between the 50 States and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). By working with DHS a mechanism is being created to communicate cyber information from the states to agencies, counties, local governments, education and the tribes. Wisconsin is one of three states in this pilot effort. In addition over the next year there will be a concentration on security awareness and cyber exercise.

DET continues to coordinate with the Wisconsin Department of Justice and the Office of Justice Assistance on a variety of projects to help justice leaders and practitioners increase the exchange of information across the justice and public safety communities in order to improve public safety for citizens. The primary vehicle for this exchange is the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (GJ-XML).

DET is also working on initiatives to establish system redundancy and resilience to ensure information accessibility in the event of natural disaster, acts of terrorism or cyber-attack. These activities include the migration of systems to the new State data center, working to continue COOP-COG continuity plans, and assisting OJA in the creation of a Justice Gateway as the primary access point for criminal justice agencies operating in Wisconsin.

Business and Industry Sector

Wisconsin has engaged all levels of government and the private sector in our state's terrorism preparedness efforts. Wisconsin will continue to assist private sector owners and operators in the development of plans that provide for employee and facility protection and business continuity.

Public/Private Coordination

In the last year, the Southeast Wisconsin Homeland Security Partnership (SWHSP) identified three goals for the year. The first to develop a credentialing system for businesses in downtown Milwaukee that would allow appropriate access to key individuals when the Incident Commander determines the area is safe. This system was presented to the city of Milwaukee for their approval. SWHSP has been actively working on developing catastrophic

evacuation plans. In addition, the organization has been conducting presentations on a variety of issues for private industry and public agencies.

Identity Theft — The Office of Privacy Protection (OPP) is a joint effort between DATCP and Department of Financial Institutions. It is a centralized hub to educate consumers and businesses on how to protect themselves against identity theft and provide comprehensive assistance to those who have been victimized. It also works with businesses to ensure greater protection of all personally identifiable information that they hold. In addition, OPP will assist local, state and federal law enforcement agencies with investigating and prosecuting identity crimes. The new office will seek input from consumer advocates and representatives of financial institutions, credit card issuers, merchants and reporting agencies.

Over the past year, the Business Planners Recovery Association of Wisconsin has focused on all aspects of business continuity and recovery planning. By sharing best practices the association focused on business and industry restoration in the event of a Homeland Security event or any natural or manmade disaster. WEM supports and coordinates with the association to advance business recovery issues.

Educating private entities is further advanced through initiatives such as the Midwest Summit, held in La Crosse May 3-4, 2006. This conference focused on enhancing critical incident preparedness through public/private partnerships and efforts to replicate these partnerships are ongoing throughout the state.

Military Support Sector

The Wisconsin National Guard has been actively involved in the global war on terror since the morning of September 11, 2001. Since that time, about 80 percent of the Guard's soldiers and airmen have served on active duty either at home or overseas. Even though the Wisconsin National Guard has been heavily engaged in combat overseas, our soldiers and airmen remain available in Wisconsin and are fully capable of responding to Homeland Security or defense missions anywhere in the state.

The Homeland Security Council also coordinates its work with a military subcommittee, which includes representatives of the other armed forces reserve components in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin National Guard

Military Support Sector accomplishments of the National Guard include:

- **Joint Operations Center** — Construction of the new Wisconsin National Guard Joint Operations Center (JOC) was completed in March 2006. Located adjacent to Wisconsin Emergency Management's Emergency Operations Center, the JOC serves as the focal point for Wisconsin National Guard domestic operations by providing situational awareness to senior leaders, serving as the Wisconsin National Guard's primary communications and coordination node, and acting as the principal crisis response center. During routine operations the JOC is staffed with a 24/7/365 situational awareness cell that provides a central point of contact focused on current operations and items of interest to the Wisconsin National Guard. When a threat or emergency situation presents itself, the routine staff will be augmented with additional soldiers and airmen to plan and coordinate the Wisconsin National Guard's response and facilitate the use of state and federal military assets.

- **Civil Support Team** — The 54th Civil Support Team (CST) was officially certified by the Defense Department in February 2006 and is fully trained, equipped and ready to respond to incidents anywhere in Wisconsin. This is a special unit whose 22 highly skilled, full-time members of the Army and Air National Guard are federally resourced, trained and evaluated, but fall under the command and control of the governor of Wisconsin. The 54th Civil Support Team is designed to deploy rapidly to assist local first responders in determining the nature of a weapons of mass destruction incident, provide medical and technical advice, and pave the way for the identification and arrival of follow-on state and federal response assets.
- **National Guard Reaction Force** — The Wisconsin's National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) continues its mission of enhanced preparedness to support state and national emergencies. Even during a time of high deployments for the Wisconsin National Guard, this 500 member force stands ready to provide support in several of the emergency support functions. Security, force protection, critical infrastructure protection, transportation security and support to law enforcement in civil disturbance are just some of their missions.
- **Southwest Border Support** — Wisconsin was one of the first states to send troops as part of President Bush's initiative to bolster the U.S. Border Patrol in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and California. The mission of the soldiers and airmen who volunteered for Operation Jump Start is to provide communications, transportation, logistics, training, medical and construction support to the U.S. Border Patrol as it boosts its own ranks.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
Homeland Security Grant Program
2003-2005

FOCUS AREA	2003 AWARD	2004 AWARD	2005 AWARD
County Formula Allocations	\$20,738,667	\$12,770,333	\$3,484,074
Regional Response Teams	\$3,997,395	\$4,835,212	\$3,767,779
Other Equipment	\$4,122,888	\$6,081,643	\$4,531,388
Training/Overtime Backfill	\$1,324,924	\$3,992,732	\$2,546,662
Exercising	\$1,854,000	\$380,461	\$724,808
Planning and Interoperability Planning	\$394,406	\$2,970,983	\$288,059
Tribal Grants	\$484,938	\$158,183	\$300,000
Critical Infrastructure	\$3,734,933	\$1,229,451	\$400,000
Interoperable Communications Equipment	\$407,753	\$5,170,608	\$8,736,096
Citizen Corps/CERT	\$359,084	\$795,195	\$400,000
Information Sharing	\$0	\$1,275,368	\$1,500,000
Program Administration OJA	\$1,294,541	\$1,553,500	\$1,200,036
Program Administration WEM	\$174,078	\$0	\$0
Emergency Management Performance Grant	\$566,921	\$0	\$3,236,049
Urban Initiatives	\$0	\$10,077,274	\$6,136,096
Information Technology and Evaluation	\$0	\$856,700	\$0
Total Allocations	\$39,454,535	\$52,147,648	\$37,251,048
Total OJA Funds 2003-2005			\$128,853,231

(Current state of funding as of June 30, 2006)

CDC BIOTERRORISM AND PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services
July 2006

Program Area	1999-2000 Award (Year 1)	2000-2001 Award (Year 2)	2001-2002 Award (Year 3)	2002-2003 Supplement (Year 3)	2003-2004 Award (Year 4)	2004-2005 Award (Year 5)	2005-2006 Award* (Year 6)	2006-2007 Award* (Year 7)	Total Six-Year Award
LPHDs/Tribes/Consortia				\$8,474,499	\$9,000,000	\$8,280,000	\$9,000,000	\$7,863,438	\$42,617,937
A – Plans/Exercises				\$6,690,967	\$5,107,856	\$3,713,542			\$15,512,365
A – Stockpile					\$1,195,351	\$1,166,789			\$2,362,140
A – Smallpox					\$1,865,502				\$1,865,502
B – Surveillance	\$255,202	\$254,068	\$315,016	\$2,882,974	\$2,441,106	\$2,902,861			\$9,051,227
C – Bio Lab	\$182,537	\$161,738	\$224,948	\$1,867,482	\$1,056,310	\$902,598	\$969,738	\$517,271	\$5,882,622
D – Chem Lab					\$882,310	\$633,517	\$1,024,047	\$407,641	\$2,947,515
E – HAN/PHIN	\$63,004	\$683,004	\$682,964	\$4,255,739	\$4,411,243	\$4,000,085			\$14,716,039
F – Communication				\$572,393	\$519,364	\$417,364			\$1,509,121
G – Training				\$1,894,359	\$1,552,440	\$1,075,090			\$4,521,889
Cities Readiness Initiative							\$233,596	\$548,947	\$782,543
EWIDS						\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$45,000
TOTAL	\$1,120,743	\$1,098,810	\$1,222,928	\$18,163,914	\$19,031,482	\$14,811,846	\$14,975,480	\$12,682,964	\$70,425,203

**Years 6 and 7 of the new five-year cooperative agreement eliminate the Focus Area structure*

HRSA HOSPITAL BIOTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS
Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
July 2006

Direct and Indirect Awards to Hospitals	AWARD					Total
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	
Hospital Emergency Preparedness Plan Implementation	\$749,000	\$676,045	\$665,000	\$625,695	\$700,000	\$3,415,740
Personal Protective Equipment	\$697,150		\$275,000	\$238,624	\$150,000	\$1,360,774
Communications	\$300,000			\$1,848,632	\$1,792,064	\$3,940,696
Emergency Credentialing System	\$100,000		\$200,000*		\$30,000	\$330,000
Negative Pressure Airborne Isolation Capacity		\$4,924,950	\$3,542,267	\$1,247,054	\$769,276	\$10,483,547
Decontamination Capacity		\$1,000,000	\$2,100,000	\$366,394	\$600,000	\$4,066,394
Interim Pharmaceutical Stockpiles	\$20,000	\$660,000		\$165,000	\$165,000	\$1,010,000
Surge Capacity			\$150,000	\$300,000	\$648,800	\$1,098,800
Hospital Laboratories		\$450,000	\$450,000	\$642,250	\$219,000	\$1,761,250
EMS and First Responders		\$270,000	\$1,000,000	\$376,030	\$235,000	\$1,881,030
Electronic Laboratory Reporting		\$50,000		\$250,000	\$350,000	\$650,000
Training		\$575,000	\$480,000	\$1,191,000	\$654,000	\$2,900,000
Exercises	\$70,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$753,000	\$640,000	\$1,533,000
Information Technology				\$250,000	\$400,000	\$650,000
Nursing Homes/Community Health Care Centers					\$600,000	\$600,000
Other		\$150,000		\$10,850	\$30,000	\$190,850
Awards to Others:						
Wisconsin Hospital Association	\$85,000	\$20,000	\$90,000	\$150,000	\$155,000	\$500,000
DPH Salaries, Overhead, Program Expenses, Indirect Costs	\$306,770	\$369,232	\$392,960	\$385,000	\$450,813	\$1,904,775
TOTAL	\$2,327,920	\$9,180,227	\$9,380,227	\$8,799,529	\$8,588,953	\$38,276,856

*2004-2005 — \$200,000 supplemental funding for registration and credentialing